

Errata

Fahey MT, Sasaki S, Kobayashi M, Akabane M, Tsugane S. Seasonal misclassification error and magnitude of true between-person variation in dietary nutrient intake: a random coefficients analysis and implications for the Japan Public Health Centre (JPHC) Cohort Study. *Public Health Nutrition* 2003; **6**: 385–91.

Three corrections are made. First, the omission of four words that explain σ_7^2 after its use in equation (2); second, the phrase 'family intake over time' has been corrected to 'intake over time' in the second paragraph of the right hand column on pg. 386; and third, the words 'random over time' have been corrected to 'change over time' in the second paragraph of the right hand column on pg. 387.

Please replace the text at the top of the second column of pg. 386 (part of the 'Statistical analysis' section) with the following:

family level. The family-level equation for β_{0i} , the mean intake for the i th family in winter, is:

$$\beta_{0i} = Z_{00} + Z_{01}IWATE_i + Z_{02}NAGANO_i + Z_{03}OKINAWA_i + u_{0i}, \quad (2)$$

where $IWATE_i$, $NAGANO_i$ and $OKINAWA_i$ are indicator variables denoting region of residence. The $e_{jk(i)} \sim N(0, \sigma_E^2)$ and the $u_{0i} \sim N(0, \sigma_7^2)$, where σ_E^2 is the error variance, and σ_7^2 is the variance in family winter mean intakes, i.e. the intercepts, around the grand winter mean. The equations for β_{1i} , β_{2i} and β_{3i} were written analogously to equation (2), but without random components, i.e. no terms analogous to u_{0i} in equation (2) were included.

The family-level equation for the linear time effect is $\beta_{4i} = u_{4i}$ and defines this effect to be purely random with $u_{4i} \sim N(0, \sigma_S^2)$, where σ_S^2 is the variance in the linear component of change in intake over time, i.e. the slopes. The random effects u_{0i} , u_{4i} are assumed to be distributed bivariate normal, and to be independent of $e_{jk(i)}$ ¹⁴. Individual age in winter and sex were also included in the model. A single equation defining both the individual and family levels of the hierarchical model and their interactions can be obtained by substituting equation (2) and the other family-level equations into equation (1).

Please replace the text in the second column of pg. 387 with the following:

Adjusted individual mean carotene and vitamin C intakes by season, region and food group

The pattern of seasonal variation in adjusted mean carotene and vitamin C intakes closely reflected the crude data. Mean carotene intake was 29–41% greater in winter than in the other seasons, after adjusting for age, sex, random differences among family winter means, and random variation in the linear component of change over time (Table 2). Vegetables were the dominant food source of carotene, and intake due to vegetable sources showed similar seasonality to carotene intake from all food sources.

In Honshu, adjusted mean vitamin C intake was 12–35% greater in autumn than in the other seasons, and by